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as an invaluable contribution to the philology of the Old French, as an evidence of scholarly convictions wrought out with admirable tenacity, as a token of "true love" and lasting constancy to an ambition, as a souvenir of German affection for France, "*La Langue et la Littérature Françaises*" is at once a text and an autobiography, a confession and a life-work, an inspiration and an heirloom.

J. A. H.

Bibliotheca Scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum edita curante CAROLO SCHENKL.

Cornelii Taciti opera quae supersunt. Recensuit IOANNES MÜLLER. Vol. I. Libros ab excessu divi Augusti continens. Vol. II. Historias et opera minora continens. Lipsiae, 1884 and 1887, G. Freytag.

M. Fabi Quintiliani Institutiones Oratoriae Libri Duodecim. Edidit FERDINANDUS MEISTER. Vol. I. Lib. I-VI. Vol. II. Lib. VII-XII. Lipsiae, 1886 and 1887, G. Freytag.

The critical apparatus of this edition is conveniently given at the bottom of the page. While not so full as that of Halm, it occasionally traces an emendation to a source earlier than that given by Halm, and in so far is more correct. The text in the main is that of Halm, with enough variations to show the editor's independence and acuteness. Here and there one sees evidence of his careful study of the style of the Elder Pliny. In the *Libri ab excessu Augusti*, I 57, 14, he keeps neque *victa*, where Ruperti and Halm read *evicta*. *Victa* is also kept in XII 68, 5. In I 79, 12, *sodaliciorum* is suggested as a possible reading for *sociorum*. In II 43, 20, *sociam* is added after *insectandi*. In II 47, 5, aut *qui* Macedones is read and supported by a reference to Pliny, N. H. 18, 95. In II 61, 7, *spartis* is ingeniously suggested for *spatiis*, without, however, being inserted in the text. So also in III 37, 6, *equitationibus* is suggested for *aedificationibus*, with a reference to Horace, A. P. 162, and Juvenal, I 59 ff. In IV 15, 1, the historical present *adficit* is kept (as also in IV 45, 1), against Ritter and Halm, who read *adfecit*. IV 50, 10, a new reading, *properus in finem*, is proposed, making very good sense. In IV 69, 13, *sui tegens* is proposed, after the analogy of *sui obtegens*. *Haud multum* is kept in V 3, 6 and XII 4, 4 for *multo*, and supported by analogies from Pliny. In XI 16, 1, *expetivit* is very plausibly suggested for *petivit*, as *intra* for *ita* in XII 22, 10. A very bold conjecture is *stomacho* for *domo* in XV 50, 21, which is supported by Pliny, N. H. 21, 130, *stomacho ardenti*. Passing over to the *Historias*, in I 3, 5, *ipsa nex conscita* is certainly a clever conjecture for *necessitas*, and finds some warrant in Pliny, N. H. 36, 107. A very interesting example of chiasmic arrangement is furnished by the reading proposed in I 67, 1: *Plus praedae ac sanguinis plus Caecina hausit*, which, if we compare *omne dehinc caelum et mare omne*, Ann. 2, 23, seems quite possible for Tacitus, although in Ann. 2, 26, *satis iam eventum, satis casuum*, the chance for a similar chiasmus is not improved. In I 85, 1, where Halm reads *apta ad*, Müller reads for the MS *per od, perinde ad*. The construction seems harsh, but is perhaps defensible; cf. Ann. 16, 13, 7. Space forbids our quoting further changes that have either been made in the text or proposed in the foot-notes. Enough have been given to show that the edition contains much that is new and stimulating, and must find a place in the library of every student of Tacitus.

It is nearly twenty years since Halm's large critical edition of Quintilian was given to the world. The edition before us will not supersede it, inasmuch as the critical apparatus does not pretend to the same fullness. Many variants deemed unimportant are omitted. On the other hand, readings not found in Halm are given from the Notre Dame MS of the tenth century, of which a collation was first published by Émile Chatelain et Jules le Coultre, Paris, 1875, and account has been taken of the emendations of more recent date proposed by Becher, Claussen, Gertz, Iwan Müller, Birt, Kiderlin, Schoell, and other scholars. Much pains has been taken to trace back emendations to their originators and to put the credit where it belongs. The cases are numerous where scholars have anticipated by conjecture readings actually found in certain MSS. Meister has removed from the text certain conjectures accepted by Halm, and restored to honor some found in the early editions. In many cases, too, where Halm has accepted the reading of the Ambrosianus he follows the Bernensis and vice versa, both of these MSS having about equal worth. A table of the readings differing from Halm is given at the end of the second volume. They cover twelve closely printed pages, and are most numerous in Books V, VI, VIII and X. There is also an Index Personarum et Rerum, and an index of the authors quoted by Quintilian. The edition marks a distinct advance, is very convenient in form, and very clearly and correctly printed.

M. W.

Dr. C. P. CASPARI'S Arabische Grammatik. Fünfte Auflage, bearbeitet von AUGUST MÜLLER. Halle, 1887.

The appearance of five German and two English editions of Caspari's grammar within the space of a generation attests the value which has been placed on it by scholars, and may be taken as a guarantee of its excellence. The work in its present form is too well known to call for detailed criticism, especially as this edition, issued to supply the current demand, is speedily to be followed by another. Caspari is to Arabic grammar what Gesenius is to Hebrew—a judicious selection and arrangement of the material needed by the beginner and by every student till he has learned to depend for his facts chiefly on his own reading of Arabic authors. In this regard it has the advantage over Ewald, as well as in the fact that it is written in German (with Wright's admirable edition in English) instead of in Latin. It is superior in arrangement to Palmer's grammar, and fuller than the excellent manuals of Socin and Lansing. In scientific precision of statement it leaves much to be desired; its account of the nature and origin of forms is sometimes crude; its syntax, modeled after native writers, while generous in rules and examples, is often mechanical and unclear. Still, it is the best grammar that can be put into the hands of the student after he has conquered the first difficulties of the language, and he will find it useful for a long time. It is very desirable that such a grammar should be subjected to frequent revisions, which shall bring it into accordance with the generally accepted views of the best scholars without sacrificing its excellences as a textbook. Successive editions of Caspari have, in fact, introduced new improvements, though the latest German issues are hardly equal to Wright's English *bearbeitung*.

The book has now been committed by the publishers to the care of Professor August Müller, to whom they give *carte blanche* to make such changes as he